El Niño and La Niña Episodes and Their Impact On The Weather In Death Valley

Introduction

El Niño and La Niña episodes have been shown in numerous studies to have large scale and regional impacts on weather patterns and seasonal climate averages. This study presents the observed values of temperature and precipitation values to see what, if any, correlations there are due to El Niño and La Niña episodes on a more local scale.

Methodology

Oceanic Niño Index (ONI) values, defined as sea surface temperature anomalies in the Niño 3.4 region (located at 5°N to 5°S and 120° to170°W) of the eastern and central equatorial Pacific Ocean based on centered 30-year base periods updated every 5 years, were obtained from the Climate Prediction Center (CPC) for each year since 1950 to the present. These values were analyzed for departures of 0.5°C warmer than normal for at least five consecutive overlapping three month seasons which indicated an El Niño episode and departures of 0.5°C cooler than normal for at least five consecutive overlapping three month seasons which inferred a La Niña episode for the purposes of this report. It should be noted that this criteria is also what CPC uses to define El Niño and La Niña episodes. Episodes were then defined from a July-June period for simplistic purposes for the compilation of this report.

The next step was to rate El Niño and La Niña episodes into three categories – strong, moderate and weak based on ONI values. At least three consecutive three month periods with a given value were used to rate episodes. The thresholds for rating ONI values were obtained from correspondence with CPC in a previous study on El Niño and La Niña episodes done by the author.

For El Niño episodes events were defined as: Weak – ONI values from +0.5°C to +0.9°C Moderate – ONI values from +1.0°C to +1.8°C High – ONI values greater than +1.8°C

For La Niña episodes events were defined as: Weak – ONI values from -0.5°C to -0.9°C Moderate – ONI values from -1.0°C to -1.8°C High – ONI values greater than -1.8°C

Precipitation and Snowfall

The table below lists precipitation totals for the July through June period for years with an El Niño episode as well as for the November through April time frame in order to look at precipitation totals not influenced by the monsoon. In order to compute normals, totals for the 1981-2010 period were ranked from greatest to least and then split into thirds. Those values were then used to denote above normal (upper third), near normal (middle third) and below normal (bottom third). The cut-offs for these thresholds were then used as the thirty year normal for defining above normal, near normal and below normal precipitation. These cut-offs were then applied to any season that met El Niño criteria and the totals for a given season were then rated above normal (shown in green for precipitation and blue for snow), near normal (shown in black) and below normal (shown in brown for precipitation and purple for snow).

Episode	Strength of Episode	Death Valley July-June Precipitation Total	Death Valley July-June Seasonal Snowfall Total	Death Valley November- April Precipitation Total
1951-1952	Moderate	2.57"	0.0"	2.51"
1952-1953	Weak	1.07"	0.0"	0.94"
1953-1954	Weak	1.42"	0.0"	1.42"
1957-1958	Moderate	M	M	M
1963-1964	Moderate	1.51"	0.0"	0.37"
1965-1966	Moderate	2.03"	0.0"	1.55"
1968-1969	Moderate	2.66"	0.0"	2.42"
1969-1970	Moderate	2.23"	0.0"	1.73"
1972-1973	Strong	3.64"	0.0"	2.49"
1976-1977	Weak	2.74"	0.0"	0.24"
1977-1978	Weak	5.09"	0.0"	3.61"
1982-1983	Strong	3.37"	0.0"	2.85"
1986-1987	Moderate	1.96"	0.0"	1.66"
1987-1988	Moderate	5.78"	0.0"	5.41"
1991-1992	Moderate	2.78"	0.0"	2.56"
1994-1995	Moderate	3.42"*	0.0"	3.07"*
1997-1998	Strong	6.09"	0.0"	3.94"
2002-2003	Moderate	2.13"	0.0"	2.01"
2004-2005	Weak	6.44"	0.0"	5.44"
2006-2007	Weak	1.20"	0.0"	0.37"
2009-2010	Moderate	3.31"	0.0"	3.27"
30 Year Normal	N/A	2.36"	0.0"	1.80"
Average for Moderate and Strong Events	N/A	3.11"	0.0"	2.56"

^{*} Missing data for December 1994.

Overall there appears to be a good correlation between El Niño episodes and near to above normal precipitation during both the water season and the cold season in Death Valley especially during strong events. The five wettest 24 hour precipitation totals in Death Valley ever recorded since 1949 were all during El Niño episodes, with four of these five occurring in the cold season and the other occurring from Tropical Storm Nora. Since 1911, there have only been 45 months in Death Valley that have recorded an inch or more of precipitation during the cold season from November through April. Since 1949, there are only 30 months that have reached this mark, with 20 months or 67 percent of them occurring during El Niño episodes. No snow has ever been recorded in Death Valley during an El Niño episode.

The table below lists precipitation totals for the July through June period for years with a La Niña episode as well as for the November through April time frame in order to look at precipitation totals not influenced by the monsoon. In order to compute normals, totals for the 1981-2010 period were ranked from greatest to least and then split into thirds. Those values were then used to denote above normal (upper third), near normal (middle third) and below normal (bottom third). The cut-offs for these thresholds were then used as the thirty year normal for defining above normal, near normal and below normal precipitation. These cut-offs were then applied to any season that met La Niña criteria and the totals for a given season were then rated above normal (shown in green for precipitation and blue for snow), near normal (shown in black) and below normal (shown in brown for precipitation and purple for snow).

Episode	Strength of Episode	Death Valley July-June Precipitation Total	Death Valley July-June Seasonal Snowfall Total	Death Valley November-April Precipitation Total
1949-1950	Moderate	0.19"	0.0"	0.05"
1950-1951	Weak	1.27"	0.0"	0.05"
1954-1955	Weak	1.97"	0.0"	1.14"
1955-1956	Moderate	0.41"	0.0"	0.41"
1956-1957	Weak	1.77"	0.0"	0.82"
1964-1965	Weak	2.36"	0.0"	1.52"
1970-1971	Moderate	1.19"	0.0"	1.04"
1971-1972	Weak	1.32"	0.0"	0.72"
1973-1974	Strong	1.90"	Trace	1.72"
1974-1975	Weak	2.61"	0.0"	1.11"
1975-1976	Moderate	3.44"	0.0"	2.57"
1983-1984	Weak	1.88"	0.0"	0.55"
1984-1985	Moderate	1.95"*	0.0"	M
1988-1989	Strong	0.68"	0.0"	0.05"
1995-1996	Weak	0.71"	0.0"	0.55"
1998-1999	Moderate	1.24"	0.0"	0.60"
1999-2000	Moderate	1.23"	0.0"	0.72"
2000-2001	Weak	2.70"	0.0"	2.43"
2005-2006	Weak	1.97"	0.0"	0.59"
2007-2008	Moderate	1.58"	0.0"	0.93"
2010-2011	Moderate	1.19"	0.0"	0.81"
2011-2012	Weak	2.15"	0.0"	0.30"
30 Year	N/A	2.36"	0.0"	1.80"
Normal				
Average for Moderate and Strong Events	N/A	1.36"	0.0"	0.89"

^{*} Missing data for December 1984.

Overall there is a good correlation between La Niña episodes and near to below normal precipitation during both the water season and especially during the cold season at Death Valley. Moderate to strong events tended to have the best correlation to below normal precipitation. There were several interesting trends to note though. The La Niña episode of 1955-1956 had precipitation in just two months – November and April with the only measurable precipitation falling during April. The strong 1988-1989 La Niña episode had measurable precipitation in August, September, November and December and a trace in January but nothing in any month from February through June. The 1973-1974 La Niña, while strong, did result in near normal precipitation for the cold season. This was also the only La Niña episode where snow fell at Death Valley and one only of 4 winter seasons where snow has ever fallen here. Traces of snow fell on two days that month – the 4th and 5th. There has been a noted trend in the Southwest U.S. to see snow in La Niña winters in lower elevations.

Temperature

The table below lists the average temperature for meteorological winter (December through February) for years with an El Niño episode. In order to compute normals, average temperatures for the 1981-2010 period were ranked from greatest to least and then split into thirds. Those values were then used to denote above normal (upper third), near normal (middle third) and below normal (bottom third). The cutoffs for these thresholds were then used as the thirty year normal for defining above normal, near normal and below normal temperatures. These cut-offs were then applied to any season that met El Niño criteria and the totals for a given season were then rated above normal (shown in orange), near normal (shown in black) and below normal (shown in blue).

Episode	Strength of Episode	Death Valley _ Average
		Temperature
1951-1952	Moderate	53.6
1952-1953	Weak	55.6
1953-1954	Weak	56.0
1957-1958	Moderate	M
1963-1964	Moderate	53.3
1965-1966	Moderate	50.8
1968-1969	Moderate	52.8
1969-1970	Moderate	55.3
1972-1973	Strong	52.8
1976-1977	Weak	54.6
1977-1978	Weak	57.1
1982-1983	Strong	53.9
1986-1987	Moderate	55.0
1987-1988	Moderate	53.1
1991-1992	Moderate	54.5
1994-1995	Moderate	55.9
1997-1998	Strong	51.9
2002-2003	Moderate	56.9
2004-2005	Weak	56.9
2006-2007	Weak	54.8
2009-2010	Moderate	53.5
30 Year	N/A	55.0
Normal		
Average for	N/A	53.8
Moderate		
and Strong		
Events		

Overall temperatures in Death Valley during meteorological winter average near to below normal during El Niño episodes, especially during strong ones.

The table below lists the average temperature for meteorological winter (December through February) for years with a La Niña episode. In order to compute normals, average temperatures for the 1981-2010 period were ranked from greatest to least and then split into thirds. Those values were then used to denote above normal (upper third), near normal (middle third) and below normal (bottom third). The cut-offs for these thresholds were then used as the thirty year normal for defining above normal, near normal and below normal temperatures. These cut-offs were then applied to any season that met La Niña criteria and the totals for a given season were then rated above normal (shown in orange), near normal (shown in black) and below normal (shown in blue).

Episode	Strength of Episode	Death Valley Average Temperature
1949-1950	Moderate	52.4
1950-1951	Weak	55.4
1954-1955	Weak	51.4
1955-1956	Moderate	54.3
1956-1957	Weak	54.5
1964-1965	Weak	57.0
1970-1971	Moderate	54.9
1971-1972	Weak	53.4
1973-1974	Strong	54.3
1974-1975	Weak	54.4
1975-1976	Moderate	57.0
1983-1984	Weak	55.7
1984-1985	Moderate	52.1
1988-1989	Strong	53.6
1995-1996	Weak	57.1
1998-1999	Moderate	55.7
1999-2000	Moderate	56.5
2000-2001	Weak	52.1
2005-2006	Weak	56.2
2007-2008	Moderate	54.4
2010-2011	Moderate	54.5
2011-2012	Weak	56.0
30 Year	N/A	55.0
Normal		
Average for	N/A	54.5
Moderate		
and Strong		
Events		

Overall the only correlation between La Niña episodes and temperatures during meteorological winter in Death Valley was during strong events when they

averaged near normal. During weak to moderate events no correlation can be made.

Low Temperatures of 32 Degrees or Below

The table below lists the number of days with minimum temperatures of 32°F or below (above average years shown in blue) with an El Niño episode (July-June period).

Episode	Strength of Episode	Number of Days With Minimum Temperatures of 32 °F or Below At Death Valley
1951-1952	Moderate	13
1952-1953	Weak	4
1953-1954	Weak	12
1957-1958	Moderate	M
1963-1964	Moderate	15
1965-1966	Moderate	16
1968-1969	Moderate	18
1969-1970	Moderate	7
1972-1973	Strong	19
1976-1977	Weak	18
1977-1978	Weak	0
1982-1983	Strong	15
1986-1987	Moderate	1
1987-1988	Moderate	10
1991-1992	Moderate	6
1994-1995	Moderate	18
1997-1998	Strong	15
2002-2003	Moderate	1
2004-2005	Weak	3
2006-2007	Weak	11
2009-2010	Moderate	11
30 Year	N/A	7.2
Normal		
Average for	N/A	11.8
Moderate		
and Strong		
Events		for an above norm

Overall there appears to be a good correlation for an above normal of days with a minimum temperature of 32 degrees or below during El Niños at Death Valley, especially during strong events.

The table below lists the number of days with minimum temperatures of 32°F or below (above average years shown in blue) with a La Niña episode (July-June period).

Episode	Strength of Episode	Number of Days With Minimum Temperatures of 32 °F or Below At Death Valley
1949-1950	Moderate	40
1950-1951	Weak	6
1954-1955	Weak	11
1955-1956	Moderate	9
1956-1957	Weak	12
1964-1965	Weak	11
1970-1971	Moderate	5
1971-1972	Weak	18
1973-1974	Strong	3
1974-1975	Weak	4
1975-1976	Moderate	6
1983-1984	Weak	2
1984-1985	Moderate	16
1988-1989	Strong	21
1995-1996	Weak	6
1998-1999	Moderate	12
1999-2000	Moderate	15
2000-2001	Weak	17
2005-2006	Weak	5
2007-2008	Moderate	6
2010-2011	Moderate	6
2011-2012	Weak	7
30 Year Normal	N/A	7.2
Average for	N/A	12.6
Moderate and		
Strong Events		

Overall no conclusion can be made about the number of low temperatures that reached 32 degrees or below in Death Valley during December when a La Niña occurs.